GUARD AND RESERVE CHIEFS. It is a rare occasion when the heads of all U.S. National Guard and Reserve forces—which total about 2.5 million men—can get together. They met August 8 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington when the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR) held its 25th Congress in the United States. The Reserve Officers Association of the United States, official host of the 1972 CIOR Congress, celebrates its 50th anniversary this year. There are 12 NATO countries in the CIOR. The senior U.S. Guard and Reserve chiefs, from left to right, are Rear Admiral John B. Johnson, Chief, U.S. Naval Reserve; Major General J. Milnor Roberts, Chief, U.S. Army Reserve; Major General Francis S. Greenlief, Chief, (Army and Air Force) National Guard Bureau; Dr. Theodore C. Marrs, M.D., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, OASD (M&RA); Brigadier General Leonard E. Fribourg, Director, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve; Major General Homer I. Lewis, Chief, Air Force Reserve; and Rear Admiral James W. Moreau, Chief, U.S. Coast Guard Reserve. (Official DoD Photo by Army Major Julius Glover)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

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ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE

In ROA Convention Address:

Guard, Reserve Roles Emphasized

Return the National Guard and Reserve forces to reflect their true image of the "Minuteman" volunteer concept and "live up to your proud heritage" were the challenges handed in June to members of the Reserve Officers Association (ROA) attending its national convention at Bal Harbour, Florida.

Keynote speaker Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, said the Minuteman tradition was reflected in the spirit of those in his audience.

"Unfortunately," he emphasized, "it is a spirit not readily understood or accepted by enough Americans, including many of our young people."

That lack of spirit he attributed to: some being "turned-off" by the war in Vietnam; confusion over our Nation's place in international affairs; and some, because they do not understand the key role of the Guard and Reserve in the Nation's national defense system.

The Assistant Secretary stressed, "For the re-spiriting of the Minuteman tradition, there must be a vastly improved public understanding of the role of the Guard and Reserve in our Nation's security. And there must also be a much higher level of encouragement by American employers for their employes to participate in Guard and Reserve activities."

Mr. Kelley reminded his audience that he had had the privilege to be the keynote speaker for the ROA's 42nd Annual convention held three years ago at Las Vegas, Nev.

Since that time, he noted, drastic equipment shortages among Guard and Reserve units have been almost eliminated. Also, the mission of the Guard and Reserve, once obscure, has since

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SEC. KELLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

been defined publicly on several occasions by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird.

Mr. Kelley said that the All-Volunteer Force is beyond the stage of debate, but added, today's problem is people. The key to it is how to attract them to service in the Guard and Reserve and how to retain them in sufficient numbers without the pressures of the Selective Service draft.

Secretary Laird's announcement that the Guard and Reserve would be the initial and primary source of augmentation for active duty forces in any future emergency, rather than relying on the draft, called for improvement in equipping and readiness.

However, when the Secretary designated the Selected Reserve as the primary augmentation force, it created a manpower challenge to be met.

The long list of applicants for Guard and Reserve membership, which had been stimulated by the Selective Service draft, have disappeared. Also disappearing are the many draft-motivated young Guardsmen and Reservists whose obligated tours of service are expiring.

The Reserve Officers were told that President Richard Nixon had announced the formation of the National Committee for Employee Support of the Guard and Reserve and named James M. Roche, former Chairman of the Board of General Motors Corporation, as its Chairman.

The broad and critical charter of the national effort is to improve public understanding of the Guard and Reserve role in the national security and to enlist the cooperation of those who employ present and prospective members of the Guard and Reserve components.

The full-time staff of the national committee, a carefully selected group of professionals from the Services and their Reserve components, is already at work.

In that regard, Mr. Roche presided at the initial meeting of the newly-formed Executive Committee of the National Committee on Aug. 8-9 in Washington, D.C.

Principal lead-off speakers for the occasion were Defense Secretary Laird and Assistant Secretary Kelley. (COMMANDERS DIGEST will cover the two-day meeting in a forthcoming issue.)

Mr. Roche told his Executive Committee members, "As part of the plan to establish an All-Volunteer Force, new emphasis is being placed on the Guard and Reserve. Employer support is needed to make sure the 980,000 Americans in the Reserve Forces are given every encouragement to continue their participation in the part-time military components."

In Florida, the Reserve Officers were told by Mr. Kelley, "Clearly, public understanding is deficient. The taxpayer must realize that a well-equipped, fully-manned, and readily deployable Guard and Reserve is potentially the most economical part of our national defense system—and that without it, his and his Nation's security is in peril."

The lack of employer-motivated support for the Guard and Reserve members as employes, is an immense problem to the Defense Department. Some employers are opposed to the idea of having their employes participate in

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CATEGORIES OF RESERVISTS

The three categories of Reservists are established by law and exist in each of the Military Departments (Section 267, Title 10, U.S. Code). They are:

READY RESERVE

Consists of units or Reserves, or both, liable for active duty upon declaration of war or national emergency declared by Congress, or a national emergency declared by the President or when otherwise authorized by law. No more than 1,000,000 Ready Reservists may be ordered to active duty involuntarily under a Presidentially declared emergency. The Ready Reserve consists of two-subcategories:

A. Selected Reserve

Within the Ready Reserve of each of the Reserve Components, there is a Selected Reserve, consisting of units and, as designated by the Secretary concerned, of Reserves trained as prescribed by law. Usually this includes 48 scheduled paid training assemblies and not less than 14 days active duty for training, exclusive of travel time, each year. All units of the Army and Air National Guard are in the Selected Reserve and these two Components do not have personnel in either of the other two categories. The minimum average strength of each of the Selected Reserves is established by Congress each year.

B. Individual Ready Reserve Pool

Although not a statutory title, this mobilization pool consists of all members of the Ready Reserve not assigned to the Selected Reserve and not on active duty. These Reservists may be mobilized as individuals 1) to meet mobilization replacement requirements of active force units or mobilized Reserve Component units, 2) to form new active force units, and 3) to replace combat losses.

STANDBY RESERVE

Consists of those members of the Reserve Components who are liable for active duty only in time of war or national emergency *declared by Congress,* or when otherwise authorized by law. Standby Reservists are not subject to involuntary order to active duty under an emergency proclaimed by the President. Within the Standby Reserves, there are those in an active status and others in an inactive status.

RETIRED RESERVE

Is composed of members not receiving retired pay, others who are receiving retired pay, and still others who will be entitled to retired pay upon reaching age 60.

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DRUG ABUSE

Narcotics Intelligence

President Nixon Creates New Drug Agency

President Richard Nixon announced the creation of a new Government agency to aid in the fight against drug abuse only days after the White House had announced record-breaking figures on drugs seized during the last fiscal year.

The President announced the creation of a National Narcotics Intelligence Office which will be used as a clearinghouse to help enforcement agencies—including the Department of Defense—combat the Nation's drug traffic.

At the same time, the President asked the Congress to approve $135.2 million in additional funds for the anti-narcotics drive.

On July 24, the White House released the figures on drug seizures in the United States by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) and the Bureau of Customs.

The figures showed that a total of 1,626 pounds of heroin were seized during Fiscal Year 1972, along with 51 pounds of opium, some 882 pounds of cocaine and 241 pounds of other narcotics such as morphine and codeine.

A total of 339,587 pounds of marijuana and 9,583 pounds of hashish were seized during the 12-month period by agents of the two bureaus.

Four Federal agencies are directly charged by the President with the responsibility for reducing the domestic supply of narcotics and minimizing drug-related crime. They are:

- The Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement (DALE), an agency that has "task forces" in 33 target cities to investigate and prosecute drug dealers. DALE has made more than 1,000 arrests and identified some 3,000 pushers since it was created in January 1972. In addition to the teams, DALE maintains a heroin hotline—(800) 368-5363—whereby citizens may report information regarding alleged narcotic law violators in confidence. More than 5,000 calls have been called "valuable" by DALE officials.
- The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, which has special agents throughout the United States and overseas. When working overseas, BNDD agents assist local law enforcement agencies in their programs and train operatives in investigative and seizure techniques.
- The U.S. Customs Bureau, which controls border trafficking, has added new equipment to make up a fleet of vehicles, boats and aircraft in the Customs Bureau's fight against drug smugglers.
- The Internal Revenue Service, which has a special unit designed to reach major distributors and financiers who make illegal profits from narcotics, but never actually handle the drugs themselves. The IRS has levied tax assessments of more than $54 million at the end of the past fiscal year and taken part in some 469 tax investigations.

The National Narcotics Intelligence Office will have the missions of analyzing and disseminating intelligence on drug traffickers collected by agents of existing organizations such as the BNDD and Customs.

DOMESTIC ACTION: U.S. Military Academy

Project For The Blood: Cadets Fight Sickle Cell Anemia

Although it rained, more than 7,500 people came to the United States Military Academy's Mitchie Stadium at West Point, New York, to hear vocalists and musical groups—Stevie Wonder, The Supremes, Spirit, Jimmy and Vella, Smoke Stack, and Ectasy, Passion and Pain—at a benefit concert for the Howard University Freedmens Hospital Center for Sickle Cell Anemia Research.

The benefit, entitled "Project for the Blood," was conceived by several black West Point Cadets in order to provide funds for further research against sickle cell anemia, a blood disease which primarily affects black people.

An academy spokesman, presenting a $20,000 check to the research center, said that additional funds would be donated after all bookkeeping accounts were finalized.

SABER AWARD. At West Point, New York, entertainer Stevie Wonder (center) receives a saber presented by U.S. Military Academy Cadets in appreciation for his participation in a recent variety benefit to combat sickle cell anemia.
(Official USMA Photo)

Best Advice

Prospects Should Be Steered to Education Office

Editor's Note: This is the second and final installment of a two-part series on commercial correspondence courses.

Selecting a commercial correspondence course involves making several important decisions. Many Servicemen and women have made costly mistakes because they lacked authentic information. Here is some useful information that will help Service personnel in selecting and enrolling in a commercial correspondence course.

Approved for Veterans?

The phrase "Approved for Veterans" on advertisements does not mean the school has been approved by the Veterans Administration. The VA does *not* approve correspondence schools.

Under the G.I. Bill, the law provides that a State agency (not the VA) will approve courses for veterans training. The courses are, therefore, approved by a State approving agency when they meet *minimum* requirements of the law. Approving agency means that eligible veterans (Servicemen) may take such courses and receive G.I. benefits. However, since the approval criteria are minimal, such approval does not assure that the course offers quality training for the course objective.

Refunds

Failure to refund fees for cancelled courses is a major cause of complaints. Many students who have quit their courses before completion either fail to apply for a refund, or have difficulty in obtaining reimbursement for the uncompleted portion of their training. In many instances they have even been assessed penalty fees.

Degrees

Chartering laws in some states make possible the existence of "degree mills"—schools whose practices amount virtually to the sale of "degrees" with no real academic value. Prospective students must be especially cautious about correspondence schools which claim to offer degree opportunities.

Accreditation

The Federal Government has no authority over the centralized curriculum of educational institutions. Accreditation has, therefore, developed in this country as a voluntary, non-Governmental method of certifying the quality of educational institutions and their programs.

The U.S. Office of Education does not rate or rank individual correspondence schools or courses within the schools. However, it does grant recognition to accrediting agencies which accredit such schools and programs.

For non-degree programs in private or commercial correspondence schools, the Accrediting Commission of the National Home Study Council has been recognized by the Commission of Education. Fewer than 200 schools, a fraction of those with correspondence courses approved for veterans' benefits, are accredited by the National Home Study Council.

Accreditation does not mean that institutions are equally strong or that a single institution is equally strong in every course. What accreditation does mean is that an institution is maintaining, at the very least, the minimum standards required by the agency for accreditation.

What Should Be Done

In deciding on whether to take a commercial correspondence course Servicemen and women should:

- **Consult the Education Officer.** This should be the Serviceman's or woman's first step and first stop. It is essential that they get reliable information and experienced guidance and assistance in selecting a correspondence school. The education office may provide aptitude testing to help the Serviceman decide if the course is appropriate for him. School accreditations can be checked, reliable educational advice may be given.
- **Consider Other Options.** Is correspondence study the best way to achieve the goal? For many it is not. Veterans who did not complete their correspondence courses, when asked if their selection would have been different if they had known the rates of completion for the courses, responded to the General Accounting Office (GAO) as follows:

	Percent
—Would have enrolled in the same course	32
—Would have enrolled in a different course	5
—Would have considered a different form of education	57
—Would not have enrolled in any education or training program	5

- **Resist Advertising and Sales Pressure.** Be wary of high pressure salesmen and sales representatives who claim to be "career" or "guidance counselors." Salesmen or field representatives are merely salesmen. Most of them are employed on a commission basis. Their income is derived from selling courses, and, in many cases, from obtaining as large a down payment as possible.

Be wary of advertisements, especially advertising claims like, "Graduates earn top income to start," "Anyone, regardless of educational background, experience or ability can succeed in the field," and "Thousands of jobs waiting to be filled," etc. These statements may, in

some cases, be true, but prospective students should investigate such claims carefully. In addition, prospective students should objectively assess their own qualifications, educational background, and aptitudes to determine whether they can indeed benefit from the educational training offered. The Education Officer and his guidance and counseling staff can help.

Avoid schools offering inducements such as "guaranteed job placement" (while all good schools have placement services, no reputable school absolutely guarantees a student a job upon completion of training). "Money-back guarantee," "scholarships," etc., should be avoided. The GAO reports that about 44 percent of the veterans who had completed their courses indicated that they had sought employment of a type related to their training, and about half of those said that they had been able to obtain such employment. Some of those veterans indicated that they had obtained jobs as a result of job-placement services provided by the correspondence schools.

● **Make General Inquiries.** How long has the school been established? Are the courses written by recognized and qualified authors in their respective fields? Are the courses up-to-date? Has the course been especially prepared for correspondence instruction? Does the school maintain a competent staff of instructors? This information may be obtained by examining course materials and requesting the school to supply biographical sketches of course authors and instructors.

Schools, courses, fees and refund policies should be compared before choosing the school or course which best fits the individual's educational objectives. Here, too, the Education Officer can help.

● **Ask for References.** Ask the school or salesman for a list of several students, preferably in the area, who have completed the course. Pick out a few students and obtain their opinion about the school, its courses, and the services rendered to the student. Ask them whether the course really prepared and trained them for the job they wanted or now hold, and whether the school helped to place them in their present job. Question them as to the adequacy of the training kits and other audio-visual aids which may have been utilized in the course. Ask them whether they found, after working in the field, that the course was up-to-date and relevant and whether they found in retrospect that the fee paid was commensurate with the services rendered and the training received. A prospective student may also wish to ask the school for the names of some drop-outs to ascertain their reasons for discontinuing the course.

If possible, consult with employers who hire people in the trade to obtain their opinions about different schools and their graduates.

● **Check the Contract.** A contract or enrollment agreement should be signed only after the school has been carefully investigated by the student and the contract has been throughly reviewed. (Salesmen's assurances are not always contained in the legal document.) Be sure that the school schedule of payments and the refund policy covering tuition and fees are spelled out clearly in the agreement. If only the existence of a refund policy is acknowledged on the agreement, or there is no mention of any such policy, ask to see a copy of the policy and make sure that refund stipulations are part of the actual contract. All payments should be made directly to the school—a check for a down payment should be made out to the school and not the salesman—and the salesman or the school should furnish the student with a receipt for a down payment and with a copy of the signed enrollment agreement. The Education Officer and Legal Assistance Officer are available to help in such matters.

● **Be Sure To Qualify.** Many can benefit from correspondence study. But one must be sure he has the qualifications to pursue the course in which he plans to enroll.

He must also be sure about the quality of the course and the integrity of the school. And he must work at it seriously.

Servicemen and women can get very good consumer advice about correspondence schools by consulting their Education Officers. They should do so before signing any contract and before applying for VA benefits. In the process they may learn of equally good or better opportunities available through the Armed Forces. Get the benefit of their knowledge and experience in these matters.

Not all courses or training are for everybody. Education Officers will help determine what is best for each student and how education benefits may be used wisely.

For the Record . . .

VISITOR—France's **Defense Minister Michel Debre** visited the Pentagon in July and was accorded full honors at a River Entrance military review. At a state dinner, his host, **Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird,** toasted: "In the past, our two countries have sometimes differed, as free people will, on how best to achieve our mutual goals of peace and security. We have, however, continued to communicate with one another, and differences have eventually been resolved. Minister Debre's visit to our country is heartening evidence that this practice endures. . . ."

Debre

APPOINTED—Navy Vice Admiral Stansfield Turner will become the 36th President of the U.S. Naval War College at Newport Rhode Island. At 48, he is the youngest flag officer and only Rhodes scholar ever to head the Navy's senior graduate-level educational institution. Admiral Turner will succeed **Vice Admiral Benedict J. Semmes Jr.,** the Navy's senior vice admiral, who will retire after 38 years of active service.

ANNIVERSARY—July marked the **Air Force Communications Service's** 11th year as a major Air Force Command and the second birthday of its headquarters at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri. AFSC provides the Air Force with air traffic control, communications and electronics.

REASSIGNED — Army Lieutenant General Glenn D. Walker has been named to the newly approved position of Special Assistant for training to the Army Chief of Staff, by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird. General Walker has been serving as Commanding General, I Corps (Group), Eighth United States Army.

KILLED—Army Brig. Gen. Richard Tallman, Deputy U.S. Commander and Advisor for the Saigon Military Region, by an enemy artillery shell at Anloc, Republic of Vietnam, in July.

Labor Department Reports:

1.3 Million Veterans Placed in Jobs, Training

Preliminary reports at the Department of Labor indicate that more than 1.3 million Vietnam-era veterans have been placed in jobs or in training programs during the past fiscal year.

Goal for the fiscal year program which ended June 30 was 1,038,000 men and women in jobs or in training, Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson said in a late July press conference.

He added that he is "confident that we will find between 1.3 million and 1.4 million veterans have been placed when the final June 30 figures are tabulated."

Secretary Hodgson heads up the President's Veterans Program, originally announced in June, 1971. At that time, the original goal was to service some 800,000 ex-GIs, a figure that was revised upward over the million mark as industry and labor organizations joined with Government agencies in finding employment for veterans.

One of the goals of the Presidential program was the encouragement of training classes for servicemen and women before they are separated, a program which has been carried on in the Department of Defense as Project Transition. To aid Transition counselors at installations overseas, interagency teams of counselors have been sent to the Far East and Europe.

In his press conference, Secretary Hodgson pressed the point that all elements of the 1972 Veterans program would be carried over into the next fiscal year.

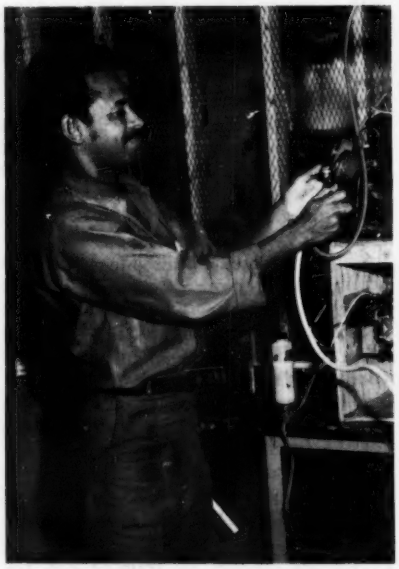
He continued, saying that the new goals for the program are being worked out and that the new targets should be between one-third and one-half higher than the 1,038,000 goal of Fiscal Year 1972.

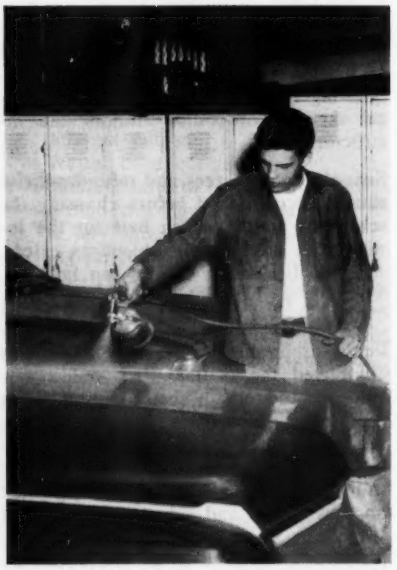
New programs for veterans of the Vietnam era have been implemented by the Veterans Administration, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Office of Economic Development, the Department of Defense and the Department of Labor.

All Federal Government agencies—as well as many State agencies—are cooperating in the Presidential Veterans Program by giving veterans preference in filling job openings.

Some of the figures revealed at the fiscal year-end conference were:

- 540,248 Vietnam-era veterans were enrolled in the VA's GI Bill program;
- 125,700 veterans were taking part in Department of Labor training programs;
- 64,431 men and women had received training in the DoD Transition program;
- 8,593 ex-servicemen and women were in programs administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare;
- 115,030 veterans were placed in jobs by the National Alliance of Businessmen; and
- 60,708 veterans had been hired by Federal Government agencies.





PROJECT TRANSITION. Army Staff Sergeant George Gordon (left photo), a Project Transition air conditioning and refrigeration course student at Fort Dix, New Jersey, adjusts gauges to test a homemade refrigerator. Army specialist Fourth Class Craig Martin (right photo), a Project Transition auto body repair student also at Fort Dix, spray paints an automobile hood as part of his studies. Both courses were among several conducted at the Manpower Training Development Act Center in nearby Camden, New Jersey. (Official U.S. Army Photos by SP4 J. T. Swope)

SEC. KELLEY

(Continued from Page 2)

Guard and Reserve activities. Others are indifferent about it. As a result of that attitude, Mr. Kelley said, young men will not join and remain in the Guard and Reserve in sufficient numbers because it impedes their civilian employment opportunities and even their job security.

In addition to that outlook, many Guardsmen and Reservists must use summer vacation periods for their two-week summer training encampment—often with a financial loss, along with the loss of their annual family vacation. Still others, while given time off from their principal job for summer training, are victims of subtle discrimination which makes it clear that being in the Guard and Reserve is a poor way to feather their promotional nest.

"These are forms of indifferences and discrimination that must be eliminated, and they will be as the consciousness of the American public and employers is drawn to your key role in our society," the Assistant Secretary asserted.

He then indicated that the Selected Reserve needs the same kind of financial and other incentives which are available in the active forces both for retention and as a key element for recruiting.

Mr. Kelley outlined a number of new incentives that have been proposed to the Congress to help retain experienced Guardsmen and Reservists, and to attract new people to their ranks.

The key provision of the Uniformed Services Special Pay Act of 1972, introduced in Congress during May, is the authority to use reenlistment and enlistment bonuses for the Selected Reserve. Long-time experience with variable reenlistment bonuses in the active forces, and recent favorable experience with an enlistment bonus for ground combat arms in the active Army and Marine Corps, convinced the Defense Department that these incentives for the Guard and Reserve are not just desirable—they are absolutely essential.

Other proposals now before Congress include:

- Full-time Servicemen's Group Life Insurance coverage for members of the Selected Reserve.
- The authority to enlist 20-year active force retirees to meet critical skill shortages in the Selected Reserve.
- Equal protection for a Reservist and his family in case of injury, illness or death incurred while in training.

Assistant Secretary Kelley stressed that every Reservist must be a Minuteman recruiter. In particular, senior members of ROA, who have recruited so successfully in years past, must teach young officers and non-commissioned officers the challenging art of competing for good people in the open market—minority members, high school graduates and prior service veterans, among others—and attracting them to the service of their country through the Guard and Reserve.

Assistant Secretary Kelley said in conclusion, "I want to congratulate the Reserve Officers Association for 50 years of conspicuous achievements. Your consistent concern with the key issues of national security and your support of efforts to improve the effectiveness of national security have earned you my resepect, and the respect of all elements of the Defense establishment.

"It is appropriate for you to begin your second half-century at a time that the National Guard and Reserve are being challenged to their full potential under the Total Force Concept. The enthusiasm, leadership, and influence of ROA was never needed more than it is today."

STRENGTHS OF DOD RESERVE FORCES CATEGORIES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1971

READY RESERVE	2,597,700
a. Selected Reserve	927,500
b. Individual Ready Reserve	1,670,200
STANDBY RESERVE	655,900
RETIRED RESERVE	641,100

(Ed. Note: These figures do not include Coast Guard Reserve or Reserves on active duty).

It should be noted that the above figures for the Selected Reserve total less than the Fiscal Year 1972 strength established by Congress. These point-in-point figures are on-board strengths following a period of low or no draft pressure and at a time which did not yet realize the improvement to be gained by intensified recruiting and retention efforts on the impact of the recent military pay raise.

PW/MIAs: Family Welfare and Edcuation

President Signs Bill for PW/MIA Sons

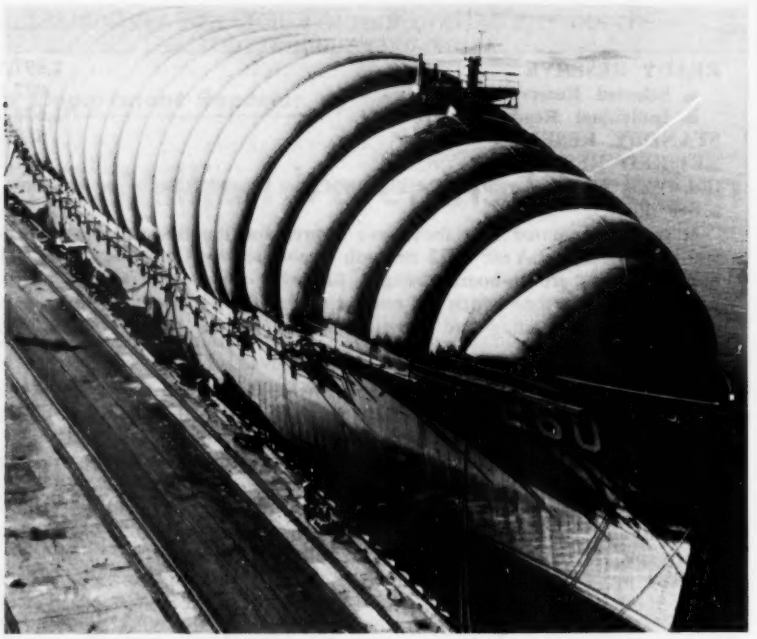
On August 8, President Richard Nixon signed into law a bill to facilitate attendance by sons of American prisoners of war and missing in action (PW/MIA) at the U.S. military service academies. At the signing ceremony, Mr. Nixon said:

* * * * *

I have signed into law S. 2945, a bill which makes it easier for sons of our POWs and MIAs to attend our military service academies if they so choose. Without lowering admission or rating standards, this measure assigns the highest priority to those qualified candidates whose fathers have proven their devotion to their country to the fullest measure.

I am particularly pleased to sign this measure because it reaffirms our country's appreciation of the tremendous service and sacrifice of our prisoners of war and missing in action in Southeast Asia.

This measure is one more reminder that, as a government and as a people, we are determined to do everything we can to help the families of these men who have sacrificed so much in our behalf. Fathers and sons, they both deserve no less from us.



RESEARCH. The Navy has successfully developed a new method for ship topside preservation of the mothball fleet. Ships' docks, topside equipment and superstructures are completely covered from bow to stern (photo) by a single, custom-engineered, air-supported, plastic structure that contains dehumidified air. The advantage of the method is that significant time is saved in reactivating a mothballed ship to full operational status, and speed of reactivation is critical to the Navy's success in an emergency. The process requires minimum dismantling of a ship's topside equipment. (Official U.S. Navy Photo)

ARMED FORCES INITIATIVES

CIVIC ACTION. Three Air Force C-130 Hercules cargo aircraft assigned to the United States Southern Command undertook a disaster relief mission to flood-stricken northern Peru earlier this year. Two C-130's returned to the Canal Zone after delivering two Air Force UH-1N "Twin Huey" helicopters for use in the disaster area surrounding Piura near the Ecuadorean border, while the third C-130 shuttled relief supplies between Lima and the helicopters in the Piura area. The helicopters were requested by the Peruvian Air Force through the United States Ambassador to that country. Their purpose was to lift a backlog of food, clothing, and medical supplies into the flooded area, where landslides, induced by heavy rains, cut the Pan-American Highway in at least 48 places and rendered surface movement a virtual impossibility.

DEVELOPMENT. What is believed to be the first successful penetration of sea ice by radar has been demonstrated by a newly developed Naval radar system that "sees" beneath the ground. The portable pulse radar system, developed by the Office of Naval Research, which has previously shown itself to be able to locate objects and different materials below ground, can penetrate sea ice and determine its thickness as well as detect subsurface ice wedges present in permafrost (permanently frozen ground).

SIMULATOR. A helicopter flight simulator facility is being built at Hill AFB, Utah, in support of the 1550th Aircrew Training and Test Wing there. Scheduled for completion in December, the $274,000 facility will house two computer-controlled helicopter flight simulators. Every possible flight attitude, engine vibration and malfunction of HH-53C and CH-3E helicopters can be programmed and duplicated in the simulators.

DOMESTIC ACTION. Two hundred teenagers, representing virtually every state in the Nation, were the guests of Rear Admiral Joseph C. Wylie, Commandant, First Naval District, on board the USS Constitution during her annual turnabout cruise in Boston Harbor (photo). Each student was selected by various Naval District Commandants throughout the Nation, largely on the basis of active community involvement. To mark the Constitution's 175th anniversary, a special three-day program for the youngsters included a trip along Boston's historic Freedom Trail, attendance at a special Boston Symphony "Pops" concert, a visit to Plymouth Plantation—the living re-creation of the famous pilgrim village as it was settled in 1627—and an old-fashioned New England clambake. (Official U.S. Navy Photo)

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